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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—JULY 17, 1925

PRISON LABOR FOR PRIVATE PROFIT
TEACHERS' FEDERATION CONVENTION
STRUGGLE FOR OIL THREATENS
DISMAL PROSPECTS
JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade
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BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Jas. McGinnis, 120 So. 6th St., Richmond, Calif.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glamburno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1925

No. 24

:- Prison Labor for Private Profit :-

There is a theory accepted by most people that convict labor is inefficient and has but a low producing capacity, but recent federal statistics disprove it. An abridged report on convict labor for 1923, published in the April number of the Monthly Labor Review of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C., gives some astounding figures applying to about 9,000, a very small percentage of the prisoners employed in productive labor for private profit. These 9,000 convicts employed under the "contract," "piece price" and "public account" systems, all of which are merely different names for the same sort of convict labor exploitations, in 1923, produced goods which sold in the open market for \$29,000,000. The states received for the labor of the convicts producing the goods \$3,000,000. The average production of the convicts was about \$12.50 per day, and the states were paid about \$1 per day for their labor. The actual cost of maintenance and guarding these prisoners was in most instances in excess of the price received for their labor, and with the "overhead" cost of production thrown in for good measure.

Three systems of convict labor exploitation are used in the figures quoted, as some under each are included in the report of the United States. The "contract" system is in use in Kentucky, Alabama, Maryland, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Delaware, Virginia, New Hampshire, Maine and New Jersey. Under the "contract" system the state sells the labor of the convicts to the contractor at so much per day per prisoner. The "contract" system is the outgrowth of the old "leasing" system largely discarded now because of public opposition, and it is perhaps the ideal system from the contractor's point of view, as he has complete control of the prisoners and can force them to produce to the last atom of endurance. Next to the old "lease" system it is best because the prisoners can be exploited more efficiently by corrupt politicians, and the "divvy" is greater than any other.

Under the "piece price" system the contractor pays the state an agreed price for each piece or article made by the prisoners. The contractor furnished his own raw materials, supervises the work and dominates the punishments. This system is in use in Connecticut, Wyoming, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Vermont, Indiana, Nebraska and Massachusetts. In Connecticut the Reliance Mfg. Co. pays the state from 52½c to 60c per dozen for work shirts made by the prisoners in the State Penitentiary. The price paid in a union factory for the same grade of work is from \$2 to \$3 per dozen, and the comparison is about the same wherever this method of convict labor exploitation is used. The effect of such competition on free labor and legitimate manufacturers is very plain. The "piece price" system is only a very thin disguise for the "contract" system, the opportunities for political corruption are greater, prisoners consider it more oppressive, and it provides more serious competition for free labor. With the "public account" system the state engages in manufacturing on its own account, buying the raw materials, manufacturing and putting the goods on the market. The state may sell its products direct or through an agent, and it is as this agent that the prison labor contractor flourishes. The "public account" system is supposed to operate for the benefit of the taxpayers, the state, and the convicts. It has been

adopted largely because of the public protests against the "leasing" and the "contract" systems, and has been loudly proclaimed a "reform" by prison officials and prison labor contractors. In practice it is as vicious as any of the older methods, and some features, more so, as the state competes direct with manufacturers, using the taxpayers' money as capital, and enters into all sorts of undercover arrangements with contractors to find an outlet for the products. All of the states except New York, New Hampshire and Ohio make use of this system to a more or less degree.

When prisoners produce on an average of \$12.50 worth of goods per day on a wage of \$1.09, naturally the prison labor contractors are perfectly satisfied with conditions as they are, and "view with alarm" any efforts on the part of citizens to develop better methods of utilizing convict labor. Things as they are, are good enough for them, and they howl with derision when changes are proposed that "sentimentalists want to doddle the prisoners and make prisons so attractive that they will have no terror for lawbreakers." They raise the cry that the elimination of prison labor for private profit means idleness for prisoners, an incentive for crime.

All of which is pure nonsense. The labor of every prisoner in this country can be utilized under the "state's use" plan producing supplies needed by state and their subdivisions. Conservative estimates show that the federal government, the states, and the large cities spend each year at least \$1,250,000,000 for supplies that could be made by convicts in the penal institutions, and this amount is far beyond their productive employed under the most favorable conditions.

The "states' use" plan if installed in every state would mean that no prison labor would be sold to a contractor, and that no prison made goods would be sold in the open market. It would also mean that no private interests could make a profit on the labor of products of convicts, and that the corrupting influences prison labor contractors on government would be eliminated. Legitimate manufacturers and free labor would be free from unfair competition, and the taxpayers would be freed from the burden of carrying the prison labor contractor's "overhead." Instead of the making of profits being the main objective primary consideration could be given to re-habilitation, re-education and reformation of the prisoners, and penal institutions might become curative instead of punitive. The prisoners making goods for state use could be credited with the fair market value of their labor, charged a fair price for maintenance, and their earnings made available for the support of their families, or retained as a fund on which to start life anew after their debt to society has been paid.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Savannah, Ga.—A new wage contract between local newspapers and the Stereotypers Union raises wages of foreman \$2 a week, and journeymen \$1. The new rates are \$45 and \$40. In six months other increases will be made.

BOOST California's Diamond Jubilee Celebration, September 5-12, 1925.

TEACHERS' FEDERATION CONVENTION.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The ninth convention of the American Federation of Teachers, held June 29 to July 2, in Chicago, was felt by the older members present to be the most successful within the history of the organization. There have been larger conventions but none in which the time of the convention was so thoroughly given over to constructive work and in which the spirit of working together for common ends was so manifest.

Some of the subjects which received consideration were: Academic freedom, anti-evolution, and other restrictive legislation, workers' education, experimental education, education for peace, the World Federation of Education Associations and junior high schools.

Labor Executives Speak.

George W. Perkins addressed the convention in behalf of the Union Label Trades Department. Matthew Woll visited the convention as the representative of the American Federation of Labor. His presence bringing a message from President Green, stimulated the interest of the convention in the importance of co-operation by the teachers with the entire labor movement, having in mind a sense of their responsibility to the labor movement as well as an appreciation of the benefits which come from affiliation. That the organized teachers have established themselves as a part of the labor movement in many cities, was evident throughout the reports from the locals which occupied two sessions of the convention.

A proposed program for American Education Week in November was adopted by the convention which will be placed before the Bureau of Education.

A considerable number of resolutions on educational topics was passed upon. A more than ample program of activities was laid out for the guidance of the officers and locals throughout the next year.

Officers Are Elected.

The officers elected were: President, Mary C. Barker, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, F. G. Stecker, Chicago, Ill. Vice-presidents, Lucie W. Allen, Chicago, Ill.; Selma Borchardt, Washington, D. C.; Amy Fox, Minneapolis, Minn.; Abraham Lefkowitz, New York City; Henry R. Linville, New York City; Paul J. Mohr, San Francisco; A. J. Muste, Brookwood, Katonah, N. Y.; Florence Rood, St. Paul, Minn.; E. E. Schwarztrauber, Portland, Ore.; Charles B. Stillman, Chicago, Ill.; Ed. L. Cutton, Atlanta, Ga. Legislative representative, Selma Borchardt, Washington, D. C. Delegate to A. F. of L. convention, F. G. Stecker, Chicago. Alternate, A. J. Muste, Brookwood.

To Aid A. F. of L. Drive

The delegates expressed interest in the organization campaign of the American Federation of Labor and an effort will be made to enlist every local in the campaign. The delegates came to the convention with a general feeling of satisfaction over the achievements of their respective locals during the year just ended, and left the convention feeling confident that the American Federation of Teachers is in a position to give even better service during the coming year.

Labor's flag—the union label—keeps a just cause ever before the public.

STRUGGLE FOR OIL THREATENS.

By Frank E. Wolfe.

Unless something unforeseen happens to divert the trend of events, the world is going to see another war and one that will involve more nations, cause a greater cause of life and bring about more suffering than the recent world war.

It will be a war for oil and the news carried by wire and by cable from different parts of the earth indicate that the preliminary skirmishes are already under way. It will be the second oil war, but it will be fought more in the open as to motive and the results will justify the assertion that oil is the underlying cause.

In order that this may be made clear, it should be understood that the war between the Greeks and the Turks was actually, as everyone aware of the inner facts knows, a war between England and France. The Greeks were armed and financed and supported by England and transported in English ships. The Turks were armed, transported, drilled and largely officered by French. All this was a struggle between the two powers for possession of the reserves of oil. In the struggle France was supported and even dominated by American financial interests.

To bring this matter to its focus, the war between Greece and Turkey was a war between the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company, which is now the property of the British government, and the Standard Oil Company which has such a powerful influence in the French government and which owns twelve of the leading newspapers of France.

* * *

Whoever owns the oil sources or who controls the oil supply of the world will control the world economically and politically. This seems a broad statement, but watch and see the extent of the coming struggle.

Most wars have an economic background and oil is the dominant factor in the world's economic situation today.

When this war comes it will not be labeled an oil war. The people who fight in wars and those who support them would not go into such a struggle under the banners of the Standard Oil or the Dutch Shell. There will be much deception and much propaganda and much whipping the public mind into a frenzy over fancied wrongs. You will be asked to sob over the sufferings of American land owners in Mexico or over the woes of some American whom we find, suddenly, to be mistreated abroad. "Causes" will be trumped up. The daily press is at command for this and avarice and stupidity will stalk hand in hand.

Take the situation in China today and strip it down to bare facts. Oil is the underlying cause. Russia is back of the pressure that is being brought there at this time.

Russia must have an outlet and the pressure from the interior is being manifested at three important points. The Soviet republic needs southern outlets; she needs to get out to the world with her oil, and those who hope to control that oil want to help her in her efforts. The great oil interests do not care about the risk they are taking in aiding the Soviets. After them the deluge.

* * *

Russia's only outlet at this time is through the Black Sea. There is plenty of oil there. This outlet is cut off at the Suez gateway and the bottleneck at Gibraltar. Immediately one sees the "disaffection" in Egypt and the Riffian uprising in Morocco. Gibraltar should be released and Egypt should have control (outwardly) at Suez. It is a fight between great forces. Giants of international finance are willing that the people of many countries should come to grips in a titanic struggle.

In a similar manner the Soviets are seeking to get through Persia, India and China. In the latter country they have made use of every available pretext and coined every phrase to catch the ear of the Chinese: "China for the Chinese." The

exclusion act and similar legislative acts are brought to light. Every method of arousing the populace and stinging them into action is being used by propagandists.

The white man will have to fight. The Orient is arousing and it has powerful incentives and powerful support.

The reason that it is difficult to stop the working of the propagandists is that in the white countries there is a shortage of needed oil. In America we produce the most of the oil, more than any other country, yet we are forced to import petroleum to meet our own needs. We have no ground reserve. When we develop a field we proceed promptly to exhaust it. We are proceeding in a blind, planless, purposeless, stupid manner.

Production of petroleum could be conducted on a scientific principle. That principle will not be adopted. The power to apply it would be the government and a cry of horror and pain goes up at the hint of it. Paternalism and poison are synonymous. The cry would be sufficient to kill any move in that direction.

* * *

In America we have the Standard Oil with its countless subsidiaries and its numberless outside interests. In England they have the Royal Dutch Shell. The Anglo-Persian is the British navy. The two former great combines have grown to such an extent they dominate nations and the destinies of millions of people are in their hands. The Soviets are willing to team with whatever powers will work in the direction of the aims of their program. The Chinese are not averse to throwing the white man out. Japan is watching closely every move and fostering every disturbance that will enable her to carry out her well defined program in the Pacific. The Riffians threw back Spain and now have France in a tight place. There is discontent in Egypt and self-determination there may mean more war at any time.

All this limns a gloomy picture and foretells a gruesome outcome of a mad struggle for economic supremacy, but there is a bright side and a ray of hope for the world.

The oil resources of the world are not approaching exhaustion. Those resources have been but scratched. The drill has but touched the top of the sand.

Meanwhile the mad race will go on. Oil will advance in price and those who have investments judiciously placed in actual operations and in advantageously situated leases will reap large harvests.

If America can bring in enough oil to supply her great and rapidly growing needs and if she can locate and reserve in the ground vast fields of oil there will be no need for this country to be involved in an oil war and no amount of propaganda can pull or push her into it.

BOOST California's Diamond Jubilee Celebration, September 5-12, 1925.

CAN'T TAX JUDGE'S SALARY

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that the income tax does not apply to the salary of a judge of the court of claims. The court said that the salary is fixed by law. The case came up from Baltimore, where the collector of internal revenue required Judge Graham of the court of claims to pay a tax on his salary of \$7,500. Judge Graham brought suit to recover the amount. He was upheld by the Maryland courts.

Margaret is only seven years old, but sometimes quite naughty. On one occasion her mother, hoping to be particularly impressive, said, "Don't you know that if you keep on doing so many naughty things your children will be naughty, too?" Margaret dimpled and cried triumphantly, "Oh, mother, now you've given yourself away!"—Everybody's Magazine.

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CAN'T BUST 'EM
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They guarantee that
if the sewing ever rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.



**CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS**
UNION MADE

WHERE VIRTUE SPELLS PROFIT.

The day approaches when the people of California are going to be asked again to respond to appeals for the Near East Relief. We are set thinking, all round, of that truly remarkable adventure in international good will.

It is still true that "virtue is its own reward." It is enough to have done a neighborly deed with no thought of any other return, but there is no harm in knowing that there are other rewards too.

A friend took the trouble the other day to go through Commerce Reports and Statistical Abstracts, to satisfy his curiosity about whether there had been any cash returns on our charitable investments—whether the "seed" of the righteous was "begging bread" in the Near East. He submits the following interesting facts and vouches for them:

The period covered is the four years prior to, and the nine years following, the commencement of Near East Relief, Red Cross, and A. R. A. operations in Greece, Turkey, Persia, Armenia, Syria and Palestine. During the earlier period, we were selling those countries only \$4,353,000 worth of merchandise a year while we were buying \$23,950,000 a year, leaving an unfavorable balance of \$19,604,000 per annum.

Then the operations above referred to began and things took a jump. By 1920 our sales to these countries mounted to \$82,915,000 and purchases reached \$53,845,000, creating a favorable balance of \$28,570,000. The average increase per annum, over the four-year period preceding, was 860 per cent. Purchases by us increased 71 per cent. We spent for relief and education \$86,000,000. They bought from us, and this was nearly all increase, \$337,000,000 in necessities, turning, according to consular reports, from former customers to give us the business. To put it in a nutshell:

An unfavorable balance has been turned into a favorable one.

All commerce increased, on a yearly average, 400 per cent.

Our sales, on the same basis, increased 860 per cent.

We increased our purchases. It was mutual.

For every dollar we handed in charity to the starving, their neighbors, who were able to buy, handed us four dollars for what we had to sell.

Friendship has paid!

Our Consul General, G. B. Ravndal at Constantinople, has remarked, justly: "While these charitable and educational achievements had no motive but pure altruism and philanthropy, they nevertheless constitute an economic factor of no mean consequence."

Like Rare Old Wine

Is the mellowness of that balanced blend of fine old tobaccos that makes you so enjoy smoking



CLOWN
CIGARETTES
A Balanced Blend

EMPLOYEES' STOCK OWNERSHIP.

When a wage earner owns a few shares of stock in the concern, his employer hopes to develop a "contented" worker. The employer also saves the commission he would pay a broker for marketing that stock.

Before the era of employee stock ownership, a broker bought the entire stock issue. His commission ranged from \$5 per \$1,000 upward. During the war these commissions were as high as \$20 and \$25, according to the risk assumed.

The broker then "peddles" this stock to the public.

Employee stock ownership makes it impossible for the employer to lose. He sells direct to his employees. He saves brokerage commissions while he fastens workers to their jobs by their belief that ownership of the stock assures them an income.

The employee stock ownership system prevails in non-union plants where the worker has no means of becoming acquainted with stock-selling methods. If he questions the value of the stock, he jeopardizes his job. He is open to the charge of "disloyalty." He must believe his employers' sudden interest in his welfare. He buys stock at the market value, and does not know that the employer profits by the deal.

He expects to receive annual dividends, but he does not know that common stock is a speculation and carries no guarantee that dividends will be paid.

He reads that the public should be cautious in their investments, but he trusts those who would save brokerage charges and who hope to weaken his protests against shop conditions by selling him a few shares of stock on the installment plan.

Workers must understand the difference between a bond and common stock. A bond is a mortgage. Even this is not a certainty, as witness the collapse of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad bonds since that property passed into bankruptcy.

If business justifies, and the board of directors are so inclined, common stock holders will receive dividends. But these are not forthcoming until interest, taxes, depreciation, sinking fund, improvements and other charges are met.

If the plant goes into bankruptcy, and an assessment is made on the stockholders, small holders are forced to surrender their stock. They are "squeezed out." The wealthy stockholder pays his assessment in the hope that a reorganization will reward him for risks.

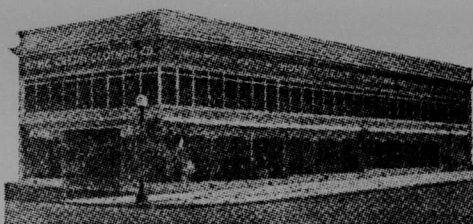
The wage earner can not afford to take such chances. If he has a surplus, it is small. This he dare not risk.

Workers are not told of the chances against them when they are urged to invest earnings in common stock.

The reason they are not told is because employee stock ownership is profitable to employers. It saves them brokerage commissions and it minimizes a possibility that employees may unite to secure higher living standards and protection of life and limb.

ROOST California's Diamond Jubilee Celebration, September 5-12, 1925.

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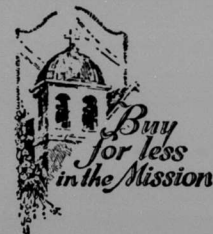
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Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1925

William Z. Foster has connected himself up with another means of spreading his soviet propaganda in this country, and incidentally gathering in the shekels, by being one of the organizers of the International Labor Defense, with headquarters in Chicago. The organization's announced program is very ambitious and includes a "press service" to labor papers throughout the country. One thing that can be said to the credit of Foster is that he is very resourceful in planning schemes to put over his ideas and opinions. It is not likely, however, that very many labor papers will fall for his latest scheme for spreading propaganda. It is a little bit too raw.

The speech made before the United States Chamber of Commerce convention recently held in Washington by Federal Trade Commissioner Humphrey forecasts an effort to abolish that commission. This is in keeping with the evident purpose of President Coolidge. The Federal Trade Commission is hated by every business using unfair trade methods. That commission cannot commit criminals to jail. Its decisions can be appealed to courts of law. Its strength lies chiefly in its power to give publicity to trade practices—which is usually enough to stop them, while it has power to order business men to "cease and desist" from unfair trade practices.

As a practical proposition for the wage earner who desires to put more butter on his bread the trade union movement is as necessary as milk. Without milk there will be no butter and without unionism there will be no wages capable of buying the butter. Men who desire to feather their own nests may offer substitutes for real unionism just as do men in order to gain profit offer substitutes for butter. But the real butter is better than any substitute that has ever been devised, and so is real unionism better than any substitute that any employer has ever offered to the workers. In both instances the difference is that well known difference between the genuine and the imitation. How many times in the course of your life have you found an imitation of any kind that was better than the original imitated? Think this matter over seriously when some employer tries to make you believe that his kind of unionism will be better for you than the actual brand that the workers have brought into existence themselves.

Dismal Prospects

In this country we have a democratic government, a government in which the vote of every citizen, competent or incompetent to analyze the problems that come before us, counts for as much as any other citizen, and the future of government of the people by the people and for the people depends upon how well we conduct ourselves in carrying on our affairs under such conditions. This, then is a serious business that should be carefully considered by everybody and the highest intelligence and the broadest possible degree of honesty should measure every thought and action having to do with governmental problems, yet on every hand we meet scheming individuals who care nothing for the future of society and who are completely absorbed in gaining for themselves today every advantage no matter how acquired and with an almost total disregard for the effect of their conduct upon the future of society. The loudest shouters for democracy and the rights of the masses of the people, particularly among newspapers and periodicals, are usually those who, in their daily activities, actually practice the direct opposite. If they see an opportunity to get special privileges they do not hesitate to grasp them, yet vigorously condemn others for doing the same thing. They hypocritically plead for righteousness in others while they continue to take unfair and dishonest advantage for themselves and their friends, and so brazen are they in pursuing their courses that they never blink an eyelash when looking into the face of honest humans. Is it any wonder crime is on the increase in the face of such leadership?

Recently William Allen White, the famous Kansas editor, while passing through this city, said we had two kinds of publications today, one published for morons and the other for intelligent people, and he is not very far from the truth in that statement. He also asserted that those published for and catering to morons far outnumbered those striving to attract the intelligent because the morons far outnumber the intelligent in our population. Those published to take in and lead the morons study the prejudices of this group of people and then play them against the other group—and against each other, too, all for the benefit of the scoundrels who own the publications. It is hard to get the truth out of the columns of such publications as it would be to drain the ocean with a sieve, but they keep on issue after issue deceiving their poor dupes into the notion that they are fighting their battles for them and endeavoring to do something for the poor "common peepul," when as a matter of fact the dupes must continue to "grunt and sweat under a weary load of life" without any actual assistance from the schemers. The editors of these publications are so crooked themselves that they cannot conceive of anyone being honest, and consequently always malign and abuse and shout "thief" at those on the other side of any question until they have convinced their moron followers that there is no honesty or decency anywhere in the world except in the tribe of incompetents they represent, yet society, in some way or other, has managed to muddle through without complete disaster in spite of the howling of the deceivers who continually shout "wolf, wolf," when there is no wolf.

Some of the most-noted biologists in the world are convinced from their studies that the civilized races of the world are plunging downward and that our efforts to improve man's lot are hastening his hour of destruction because of the lack of intelligence exercised in the great struggle, and for this state of affairs hypocritical politicians and publications are more responsible than anything else. Instead of using their intelligence, if they have any, in leading their fellows in the right direction, they are, for selfish purposes, heading them toward doom. What are we going to do about it?

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

A yard of cloth of a particular kind and weave has a definite value to society and requires the expenditure of a definite amount of energy and the use of a limited degree of intelligence. They why should it make any difference, so far as paying for the producing of the cloth is concerned, whether it was made by a man or a woman? In any event the cloth is the same, renders the same service to society and has the same value. Nevertheless employers quite generally pay women less for such service than they pay men. This is a piece of unfairness that should not be tolerated in modern society. It is the result of long years of practice and has no other reason whatever for existence. The time to stop it is now. There is no reason for delay.

A favorite pastime of many wage workers is that of discussing how easy it would be to reduce the cost of living if we would only cut out the middle man and have things carried straight from the producer to the consumer, thus saving the profits which go to half a dozen people in between. There is always a lot of shallow talk on this subject, but most of those who discuss it fail to go very far into the process of analyzing the problem. They fail to see the difficulty the producer of potatoes, for instance, would have in going from house to house every day and retailing his product, nor do they seem to realize that he most likely would not be on hand on many occasions when they sorely needed the potatoes, and that they would frequently have to go without them because of this fact. Then too one man would deliver potatoes, another flour and a third butter. There would be no end to the confusion.

Secretary Mellon says: "With the new tax exempt securities, issued at the rate of a thousand million dollars a year, and with other means of escaping the income tax, the wealthy need no guardian." Mr. Mellon has been regarded as extremely friendly to the class he mentions. In fact, he is rated as having several hundred millions himself. From this one should gather that utterances quoted above do not come from some agitator or propertyless outcast. Senator Couzens of Michigan, who rarely agrees with the Secretary of the Treasury, also has something to say about the removal of tax impost on salaried men and wage earners whose income is less than \$5,000 a year. He says the income from that source is small and not worth the trouble and expense of collecting. From these two expressions one might gather that there will be a move toward tax reform that may be more than a gesture. Tax exempt securities, which are the refuge of the wealthy class who successfully seek this means of avoiding their share in the burdens of the country, should be abandoned. Of course, that means a big fight. An appeal will be made to the Constitution, and the cry of confiscation will rend the ambient air. To shift the burden from the millions who toil to the few who do not will mean a conflict fraught with great bitterness and vigorous resistance. But the remedy still lies in the hands of those upon whose shoulders the burden falls. The remedy is available and the issue is not obscured. The only question is how long apathy and indifference hold the people in this bondage.

WIT AT RANDOM

Battered Motorist (waking up)—"Where am I? Where am I?"

Nurse—"This is number 116."

Motorist—"Room or cell?"—Life.

Chemistry Professor—"Name three articles containing starch."

Student—"Two cuffs and a collar."—The Epworth Herald.

Maiden Aunt—"And what brought you to town, Henry?"

Henry—"Oh, well, I jus' come to see the sights, and I thought that I'd call on you first."—New York Medley.

Sunday School Teacher—"Robert, who were the Pharisees?"

Bobby—"The Pharisees were people who fasted in public and in secret devoured widows' houses."—Boston Transcript.

"So you let your husband carry a latchkey?"

"Oh, just to humor him. He likes to show it to his friends to let them see how independent he is—but it doesn't fit the door!"—The Passing Show (London).

A teacher was instructing her class in the use of antonyms. "Now, children," she said, "what is the opposite of sorrow?"

"Joy," shrieked the class in unison.

"What is the opposite of pleasure?"

"Pain."

"And what is the opposite of woe?"

"Giddap."—The Outlook.

"Did you behave in church?" asked an interested relative when Junior returned from the service.

"Course I did," replied Junior. "I heard the lady back of us say she never saw a child behave so."—Christian Register.

An Englishman and an Irishman lived in a coast town, and both owned boats. One day the Englishman decided to christen his, and on the stern painted: "Henry the Eighth."

"An' wot the divvle will I name mine?" mused the Irishman. Rejecting the suggestion of the others that he call his "George the Fifth," he became suddenly inspired, got out brush and paint and inscribed the legend:

"March th' Seventeenth."—American Legion Weekly.

There was no one at the table but the landlady and Mr. Skaggs, and the latter was doing his best to cut the piece of steak on his plate.

"Mr. Skaggs," said the landlady firmly, "when are you going to pay your bill?"

"Madam!" responded Mr. Skaggs in a tone of surprise.

"When are you going to pay your bill?"

"I didn't know I had to," he said, as he looked reproachfully at the steak. "I thought I was working it out."—Farm and Fireside.

"Glad to see you getting in on time this mornings, Mr. Slowe," said the manager.

"Yes, sir, I've got a parrot now."

"A parrot. What for? I advised you to get an alarm clock."

"I did, sir, but after a few mornings I got used to it, and it failed to wake me. So I got a parrot and now when I retire I hang the alarm clock over his cage. It wakes the parrot, and what the bird says would arouse anybody."—Boston Transcript.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

It was all tucked away neatly and very inconspicuously on an inside page—very much inside—and most folks undoubtedly passed it by, unless they happened to be interested in the kind of news that is put back on the financial pages. And, as it happens, that is just where a lot of very important news does get put. Anyhow, that's where the make-up man put this little item about a new search for Navy oil. And that might easily enough set the mind to wondering about things in general and Navy oil in particular.

* * *

The little item tucked away on the inside pages, as taken from the New York Times, was as follows:

Washington, June 22.—A group of scientists sent to the Arctic by the Geological Survey to continue searches for oil for the Navy reached Kotzebue, Alaska, two months ago, the Survey heard today. The party is exploring an area as large as Massachusetts, where no white man has ever been.

Those who have followed the case of Teapot Dome and the case of Elk Hills will find this little item most interesting.

* * *

The United States Navy had these two great deposits of oil. The oil was in the ground and it was safe. It has been there for a great many years and we need have no fear that if Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Doheny had let it alone it would not have remained there, intact, at least until the next war, which, let us hope, is a long way in the future. But they wouldn't let it alone. They persuaded their friend, Mr. Albert B. Fall, whom most of us remember in one way or another, to turn these two great oil reserves over to them. He did.

* * *

Well, there have been lawsuits to decide whether these transfers were legal or illegal, proper or improper. The result so far is that one court has decided that Mr. Doheny must give back Elk Hills, while another court has decided that Mr. Sinclair may keep Teapot Dome. Both decisions will be appealed to the Supreme Court and everyone hopes there will be a decision there before the next war, which, we all trust is a long way in the future. But, in view of everything the Navy hasn't got either of these reserves and it has mighty small prospect of ever getting them.

* * *

We were told, when Mr. Fall handed the reserves over that the Navy would be better protected by Mr. Doheny and Mr. Sinclair than it would have been under the Navy's own ownership of its oil reserve. That was just that much applesauce, of course. Even if, after many years, Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Doheny finally lose their reserves, the Navy will not get them back. The funny little thing about that is that before these reserves were turned over to Mr. Doheny and Mr. Sinclair by Mr. Fall they had been turned over to Mr. Fall by Mr. Denby—that is, they were transferred from the Navy Department to the Interior Department. So, the Navy is out of luck, no matter what happens.

Self-respect is man's most precious possession. You know best if you are doing your duty by the union label, symbol of fair play.

The capitalist will be glad to stamp the union label on his merchandise when American workers demand it.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

BOOST California's Diamond Jubilee Celebration, September 5-12, 1925.

Enthusiasm for No. 21's participation in the coming Labor Day celebration grows as the weeks go by. Monday night a large number of the lady members of the union answered the call of the general committee for a meeting at headquarters, and two busy hours were spent in discussing plans for their participation in that event. The ladies will again meet in two weeks at which time it is believed that final arrangements will be completed. Tuesday night several dozen of the apprentice members were at headquarters in response to an invitation to participate and judging from the enthusiasm shown by the boys, their division of the parade will be a knockout. They decided for themselves that they would have a meeting this coming Tuesday evening, July 21, and again on July 28. The boys signified a desire to "run their own" end of the show without supervision of the committee or officers, and their wish will be granted. Wednesday evening the general committee met at headquarters and many tentative matters discussed and settled. It is assured that No. 21 will be there with a float that none need be ashamed of, a band, banners, etc., that will make the natives sit up and take notice. The executive committee of the general Labor Day committee are thus putting in their time night and day on this work, and leaving no stone unturned in order to make the parade one grand success. But in order to do that it is necessary that we have the co-operation of every man, woman and child in the organization to put it over. Will you give your union the support that it so richly deserves, as well as help San Francisco entertain her thousands of visitors during Diamond Jubilee week?

The Printers' Mutual Aid Society held its quarterly meeting in the Labor Temple Sunday last, and considerable business was transacted of importance to the society. The following officers were elected by acclamation for the ensuing year: M. R. Douglass, president; Curtis Benton, first vice-president; E. P. Garrigan, second vice-president; Albert Springer, Sr., secretary-treasurer; G. M. Buxton, guardian; R. W. Anderson, marshal; D. K. Stauffer, board of directors. It was voted to retain the dues of the society at \$1.25 per month. The initiation fee which has been \$15 flat for all ages, was revised and the entrance fees now range from \$10 for those under 25 years of age to \$25 for those 45 years of age. Every member of the union who is eligible should become an active member of the society which guarantees doctor and medicine, sick benefits and mortuary benefits. C. L. Stright, outgoing president, was presented with a gold I. T. U. watch fob as an expression of appreciation by the society.

Don't forget that the new per capita rate becomes effective in August. A great amount of labor and confusion may be avoided if members will close July with dues and assessments paid for the current month.

"The croquet tournament at the Union Printers home came to a close Saturday and the championship honors went to the team composed of Jimmy

Kinch of Pueblo and Charles Mills of San Francisco, and they were awarded the handsome solid gold watch charms donated by President Lynch of the International Typographical union." A letter from Mr. Mills states that all credit for winning the tournament attaches to his partner, Mr. Kinch, who is a veteran at the game. Mr. Mills is but an amateur at the game, but has hopes as the summer goes on to be classed among the professionals. All the San Francisco contingent at the Home are doing nicely, and all greatly enjoyed a visit from John Henry Nash who stopped at the Home en route east via automobile.

Earl A. Parks of the Marshall chapel, surprised his many friends in the commercial branch last Monday by announcing his marriage to Miss Mary Chaudet of Denver, Colo. The wedding occurred Sunday, July 12, at the California street Methodist church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Chase, in the presence of the immediate friends of the happy young couple. They will make their home at the Castel Hill apartments, on Geary street.

Early this week Rod K. Payne deposited a traveler—announced it was "for life." Tuesday the wanderlust again overtook him and he drew his traveler and departed for Martinez en route to Havana, Cuba. About one more "start" and Rod will be well on his way.

W. M. Graybeil and Charles Gallagher felt the "urge" and drew travelers with the announced intention of visiting the eastern states during the summer months.

Harry Jilson who went to Sacramento several weeks ago returned to the city for a couple of weeks, and again this week drew his traveler and departed for the capital with avowed intention of accumulating a bankroll sufficient to enable him to accompany Rod Payne to Havana on the next "start."

Ben G. Ferguson drew his traveler this week and departed for Washington, D. C., where he intends to remain.

M. J. McDonnell, Examiner chapel, accompanied by his family, are spending a week in Santa Cruz and surrounding resorts.

H. H. Harmon has removed his trade composition plant from 134 Fremont street to a new location at 1216 Folsom street. The Donley Press will shortly occupy the same building with Mr. Harmon.

Steve James, mechanical superintendent of the Fresno Bee and Sacramento Bee, accompanied by his wife, spent a couple of days in San Francisco, en route to Santa Cruz for their annual vacation.

Fred Wilson has drawn his traveler and deposited it in San Mateo union where he has located a situation in the ad room of the San Mateo Times.

A letter from C. S. White, who has been spending several years in Arizona fighting the "white plague," states that he has gone to the home of his parents at Baker, Ore., where he will spend the summer months, and probably return to Arizona for the winter via San Francisco. He is making progress against his affliction.

Up and down the coast by boat proved an agreeable break in the monotony of sticking up ads on the Examiner to Bob Hetherington, who hit town early in the week. On the down trip he put in a week at Los Angeles and some time at Hollywood and surrounding towns.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

At the regular chapel meeting the past week, several matters of importance was disposed of be-

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MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND

fore the main issue at stake was acted upon, that of the election of chairman, which resulted in a tie vote being cast between W. L. Mackey, incumbent, and Bill McKnight.

Immediately following the chapel meeting the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society met and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Selig Olcovich, president; F. A. Hutchinson, first vice-president; E. E. Bramble, secretary; W. L. Mackey and C. C. King, directors. Past President C. Crawford, who declined to succeed himself, gave a short talk and summary of the work accomplished by the society after the membership had given him a unanimous vote of thanks for his efforts in placing the society in such a healthy condition.

Earl Curtis, the best dressed man at the Chronicle, left on his annual vacation last Tuesday, which will consist of a tour of Yosemite by easy stages, stopping at all the fashionable lodges and inns in the park.

F. Blanchard is another vacationist who left the past week to seek the "ideal" summer resort. Frank expects to return within two weeks.

H. Coxon in putting his flivver through its paces once again. He loaded the Lizzie with the family and camping outfit last Sunday and started out to rough it for two whole weeks.

Dave Hughes apparently believes in the old adage, "One cannot teach an old dog new tricks," so he cut short his first vacation trip and is back taking care of the bunch.

Charley Cullen figures old Lady Luck played him a dirty trick. Charley had his heart set on seeing Los Angeles, but when half way there he decided San Jose and Monterey were more safe, so he headed the old bus in that direction and waited until his two weeks' vacation was at an end.

W. L. Mackey said campaigning was a strenuous pastime, so he departed last Monday afternoon for Santa Cruz for a few days of rest and incidentally to pay his brother a visit.

J. J. Neely is slowly recuperating from the effects of being the owner of an "automobile." Reports as to the progress he is making were lacking, but it is safe to say he is master of the situation and will return to work shortly.

C. Crawford and family returned from a two-week vacation, passed at Santa Cruz and Capitola. Charley said he had a fine time, even if he did get a little sun burnt and failed to reduce any.

E. E. Bramble, accompanied by his wife and mother, left the first part of the week to spend a few days on the Russian river, or rather in the river. Bramble said warm weather and himself did not get along very well together.

Amos Dahlke returned last Saturday from a four-week trip to Alaska and the Northwest. Amos reports a splendid time and is loud in his praise of the scenic wonders of the northwest, especially Mount Rainier; and the only unpleasant feature of the trip was having to return to work.

C. B. Maxwell, one of the most promising young men of the Chronicle force, will be the official scribe for this column, beginning next week, and plenty of spicy news is promised.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

A telegram early in the week summoned W. H. McMillan to the bedside of his father in Des Moines, Iowa. He left on a moment's notice, the message conveying the information the elder McMillan had suffered a paralytic stroke and was in a serious condition.

P. H. Morgan drifted around several weeks after leaving the Bulletin, looking for work and praying he wouldn't find it, but a few days ago he steamed in and dropped anchor again.

DeLeuw—Every time I look at you I wonder how Bryan can oppose evolution.

Moreno—Say, if you weren't so far out of reach on a limb Darrow would have you in Dayton as exhibit A.

Hearing much of the beautiful scenery along the

Redwood highway, G. E. Mitchell, Jr., selected that route when starting out for Humboldt county, vacation bent. He drives a Dodge sedan on his rambles.

During Mr. Mitchell's absence F. E. Morris is cutting copy on the early morning shift. Early should be heavily accented. Working nights for ages, Morrie often has stayed up to see the sun rise; been a long time though since he got up to go to work at 6:30 a. m.

Perambulating Oakland's main stem, Handsome Harry Ball (Ball) and "Buddy," his side kick, passed a prosperous looking establishment catering to feminine vanity. Stated Handsome Harry, envy tinging his voice: "Some of these days I'm going to buy a beauty shop." Not stopping to think, "Buddy" replied: "By gum, lad, I don't know anybody that needs one more than you do."

Stockton papers gave much space early this week to the death of Judge William Newton Rutherford, jurist, prominent attorney, and for 36 years a resident of the slough city, during which period he was actively concerned in numerous projects to enhance its growth and prosperity. His passing effects not only Stockton but also the Bulletin; he was the father of W. B. Rutherford of the composing room, who has the sympathy of all chapel members in his bereavement.

Sickness confined A. W. Wiederholz to his home all of this week and part of last. Over the telephone Mrs. Wiederholz said Art was expecting to get back to work shortly.

Delegate Harry Johnston leaves Sunday at 11:30 a. m., July 19, over the Southern Pacific's Overland Limited, his first stop being at Colorado Springs, to visit the Home, thence on to Kansas City, Chicago, and Kalamazoo. He will return by way of the Canadian Pacific, making short stays in St. Paul and Minneapolis. This itinerary permits considerable sightseeing and Harry intends to avail himself of the privilege to the fullest extent.

Nash 1926 models should reach the coast shortly, according to Charley White, who was notified by the local agent that his coach would be delivered immediately on arrival. Charley has driven this make of cars several years and asserts the service received was exceptional.

BOOST California's Diamond Jubilee Celebration, September 5-12, 1925.

They were making a drive to raise funds for an addition to the African Baptist Church. Two colored sisters called on old Uncle Berry, an aged negro, who lived on the outskirts of the village, and explained the purpose of the visit and asked the aged darkey to give something toward the cause.

"Lawsy, sisters, I sho would like to help you-all along," he said, "but I just ain't got it. Why, I has the hardest time to keep paying a little something on what I already owe round here."

"But," said one of the collectors, "you know you owe the Lord something, too."

"Yes, dat's right, sister," said the old man; "but he ain't pushing me like my other creditors is."—Western Christian Advocate.

A Real Clearance Sale Wednesday, July 22 Our Monthly Rummage Sale



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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of July 10, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Secretary O'Connell, and on motion Delegate Daniel C. Murphy was elected Chairman pro tem.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused and Delegate Daly was appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cemetery Workers, John Dempsey, Pat McNamara. Iron-Steel and Tin Workers No. 5, R. Coffman, Charles Franchia. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Moving Picture Operators, inclosing check for \$105.00 for the Riggers and Stevedores Union. From the A. F. of L., enclosing copy of pamphlet edited by Matthew Woll. From the Grand Office of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, acknowledging receipt of copy of resolutions expressing the sympathy of Council in the death of Warren S. Stone, late president of the Brotherhood. From Riggers and Stevedores, requesting speaker for their mass meeting to be held Sunday afternoon, July 12th. Brother Mullen volunteered to represent the Council. From the office of the President, acknowledging receipt of resolutions in connection with the subject of Hetch Hetchy.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation with the Council from the Commercial Telegraphers.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Ferry Boatmen's Union, stating it will parade on Labor Day with a float.

Referred to Committee on Hetch Hetchy—From the A. F. of L., and the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, with reference to the proposed contract between the City and County of San Francisco and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Request Complied With—From Hospital Council of San Francisco, stating it had appointed Secretary O'Connell on a Committee on Industrial Hospital Rates; Secretary O'Connell asked the approval of the Council on this matter, which on motion was complied with.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Class A Theatre, Sutter and Fillmore streets. Referred the Constitution and By-Laws of the Egg Inspectors to the Law and Legislative Committee. It was called to the attention of the committee that some unions had withdrawn their money from the Hibernia Bank, so your committee suggests that publicity be given to the fact that the Hibernia Bank is 100 per cent fair to labor. Moved that the report be adopted; Amendment: That the names of the banks subscribing to the Industrial Association be furnished all unions; amendment carried, and the report adopted as amended.

Reports of Unions—Auto Mechanics—Initiated ten members at last meeting; requested all members of labor to refrain from having repair work done on Saturday afternoon. Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair. Bakers No. 24—Phillips Baking Company is still unfair. Culinary Workers—Comptons and Fosters still unfair; Meyersfeldts, 22 Eddy street, unfair. Waiters—Donated \$25 to the Chinese Guild. Watchmen—Will donate 50c per member to the Yorke Memorial. Laborers—Reported a misstatement of facts in the Call, regarding conversation with Auditor on salary increases. Bottlers—Eagle Brewery Bottling Department, unfair.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The Secretary called the Council's attention to

the fact that some unions were not sending their full quota of delegates to the Council. Moved that the Secretary send a letter to the unions mentioned and request that they comply with the law of the Council and send their full quota of delegates; motion carried.

The Chair introduced Dr. Iltyd David, organizer or Adult Education in England, who addressed the Council on this new activity of the English Labor Movement. Brother George Bowns, addressed the Council and gave a resume of his travels up and down the Coast in the interest of the union label.

Receipts—\$425.50. **Expenses**—\$1,535.20.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

BOOST California's Diamond Jubilee Celebration, September 5-12, 1925.

MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held July 1, 1925.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8:00 p. m., by President Joe Willis, in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll Call—The following were noted absent: J. W. Naughton.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—Received from Waiters No. 30, Garment Workers No. 131, Laundry Workers, Hoisting Engineers No. 59, Reail Clerks No. 342, Musicians No. 6, Office Employees, Typographical No. 21. Moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated. Moved, seconded and carried that the delegate from Teamsters No. 85 be seated, pending the arrival of his credentials.

Communications—Received from Cooks No. 44 in regards to the Labor Day parade, read and filed. Mailers No. 18, inclosing check for \$10.00 for the Label Section turnout in the Labor Day parade, read, noted and filed. From R. W. Burton, sending his resignation as a candidate for the office of Label Agent; moved, seconded and carried that the resignation of Brother Burton be accepted and his name be dropped from the list of candidates.

Committee Reports—Reported for the Labor Day Committee of the Label Section that he wrote to four of the International Unions, asking for a small donation for the Label Section for the Labor Day parade.

Agitation Committee—Reported that they met Tuesday evening, June 30th, 1925, and submitted the following for the Section to adopt:

The committee completed its program for the turnout of the Label Section in the Labor Day parade. Among additional features recommended are the following: That there be placed in line between the men carrying the shields with the

union labels, fifteen women dressed in white uniform, and each carrying a parasol, both dress and parasol to be furnished at the expense of the Label Section; also that one man be assigned to carry the American Flag at the head of the turnout.

All materials needed for the display have been either ordered or are easily procurable as soon as there is a complete list of the persons who are to take part in the display. The only important thing now is to secure the names and address of men and women who are willing to parade. To facilitate this task, committee recommends that Brothers Desepte, Lane and Johnson be appointed

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JUNE 30th, 1925

Assets.....	\$102,232,604.33
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,100,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	479,081.25

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
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AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

to act as Parade Committee, and have full charge in making all the necessary arrangements.

Delegates can assist materially, if they will secure the names and addresses of men and women volunteering to take part in the Label Section turnout, and communicate the information at earliest possible moment to enable the committee to complete the arrangements.

Brother Johnson reported that he has ordered the hats, and the bicycle carriage for the banner, and will endeavor to borrow an American silk flag. No coats for men or uniforms for women will be ordered until the measure of each person can be secured, so that they may be properly fitted for each person wearing same.

Some contributions have been made by unions, and to ensure sufficient amount to cover the expenses of the display, committee would request each delegate to assist in securing a donation from his individual union for that purpose.

Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the committee be received and adopted as a whole.

The chair appointed that the following delegates will assist as an election board, Moran of the Teamsters No. 85, Johnson of Waiters No. 30, and Lawson of Carpenters No. 483.

Reports of Unions—Cooks No. 44—Reported that business is good; look for the house card. Carpenters No. 483—Reported that business is good. Laundry Workers—Reported that business is fair. Coopers No. 65—Reported that business is fair. Typographical No. 21—Reported that business is fair; look for the label on printing. Bill Posters—Reported that business is good. Painters No. 19—Reported that business is good. Shoe Clerks—Reported that the Mart at 734 Market, and Austins on Mission street is unfair. Cracker Bakers—Reported that business is fair; National Biscuit still unfair. Carpenters No. 34—Reported that business is good. Glove Workers—Reported that business is slow; ask a demand for

their label when buying gloves. Garment workers—Reported that business is slow; donated \$10.00 to the Section for Labor Day. Janitors—Reported that they are going to parade on Labor Day. Brewery Workers—Reported that business is good. Miscellaneous Employees—Reported that business is good; look for the house card. Cap Makers—Reported that business is good; signed up one more shop; donated \$10.00 to the Section for Labor Day. Barbers—Reported that business is fair; all barber shops that are open on Sundays are unfair. Teamsters No. 85—Reported that they are going to parade on Labor Day; donated \$10.00 to the Label Section for Labor Day; going to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary in the Civic Auditorium on August 8th. Grocery Clerks—Reported that all chain stores are unfair; have active campaign on against the Pure Food Store in the Mission; look for and demand the clerks' monthly working button, color changes every month, color for July is light purple. Cigar-makers—Reported that business is fair; ask for and demand the label when buying cigars. Waiters No. 30—Reported that business is fair; look for the house card.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried, that the election of Brother W. G. Desepte be unanimous as: Election Board received 48 ballots, and the following candidates received the following votes: Coakly, 3; Naughton, 6; Quinn, 12; Desepte, 27. Moved, seconded and carried that the Label Agent start work at once. Moved, seconded and carried that the salary of the Label Agent be \$50.00 a week. Moved, seconded and carried that the Label Agent report to the Label Section.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills; same to be ordered paid.

Dues, \$41.00; Agent, \$32.92; Labor Day, \$10.00; total \$83.92. Disbursements, General Fund: Agent, \$53.00; Agent, \$29.50; total \$82.50.

Being no further business to come before the

Section we adjourned at 10:45 p. m., to meet again on Wednesday evening, July 15th, 1925.

Demand the Label of the Garment Workers on Shirts, Pants and Overalls.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

APPAREL for MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN
on

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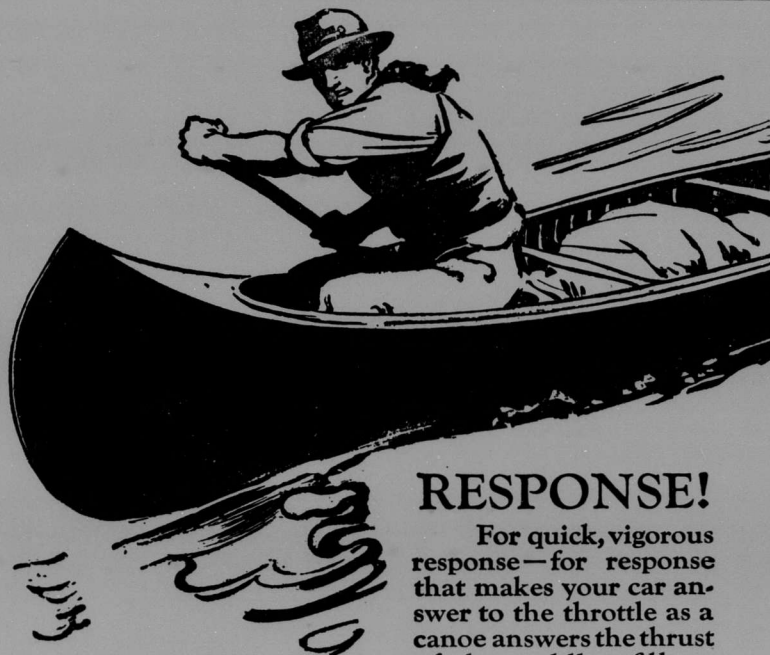
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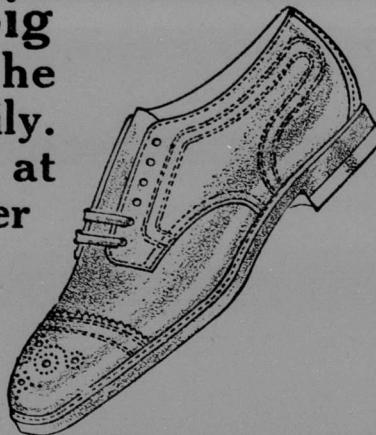


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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco Unions died during the past week: Warren H. Frazer of the Carpenters, Thomas J. Sullivan of the Teamsters, Michael O'Sullivan of the Carpenters.

M. J. McGuire has been elected a delegate to the convention of the International Boilermakers' Union which will be held in Kansas City next month. McGuire has represented the International in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor during the ten years.

Dr. Iltyd David, organizer of adult education for the British Trade Union Congress, addressed the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night and explained in a brief fashion the methods being followed there. He is in this country making a study of the situation here.

The Municipal Carmen's Union, at its last meeting, unanimously elected Patrick Donigan and Robert J. Connolly delegates to the Montreal convention of the International Union. The convention will convene in the Canadian city the second week in September.

The mass meeting of waterfront workers in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple on Sunday last was very well attended and a second meeting will be held in the near future. Satisfactory progress is being made in the campaign to bring about

complete organization of the riggers and stevedores, the lumbermen, warehousemen and checkers of the port of San Francisco. Other Pacific Coast ports are already pretty well organized.

From the present up to Labor Day the Joint Labor Day Committee will meet every Saturday evening in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, at 8 o'clock. It is very necessary that members of the committee attend these meetings in order that all arrangements may be made with the greatest amount of information to guide in forming conclusions.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: Cemetery Workers, John Dempsey and Patrick McNamara; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, R. Coffman and Charles Franchia.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union has made application for re-affiliation with the Labor Council, and in conformity with the law, the application has been referred to the organizing committee for investigation and report.

The outing of the Ferryboatmen's Union which takes place at Neptune Beach tomorrow gives promise of being well attended. All arrangements have been completed and the officers of the organization say that nothing has been left undone that would contribute to the success of the affair.

BOXING
Oakland Auditorium
Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, July 11, 1925.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman Stanton.

Attendance Record of Delegates—San Francisco Labor Council, 20 present, 74 absent; San Francisco Building Trades, 13 present, 25 absent; Alameda Building Trades, 1 present, 4 absent; Delegates at large, 13 present, 31 excused.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Telegram from President Daniel Tobin of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, declining invitation to become Labor Day orator, on account of pressure of business. Filed.

Reports of Unions—The following additional unions have voted to parade: Ferryboatmen's Union, District Council of Carpenters with a float, Painters No. 868, Retail Clerks No. 342, Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410, Glass Workers No. 159, Plumbers No. 442, Dredgmen, Upholsterers No. 28, Grocery Clerks. Brother Irthum reported that the Central Labor Council of Oakland has appointed a committee of five, to attend these meetings in the future, and that the Oakland unions in general will make a good showing in the San Francisco parade. The Icemen of Oakland will also take part in the parade.

Secretary O'Connell reported for the Committee of Arrangements, that he had submitted a budget to the Diamond Jubilee Committee, and that the budget has been allowed by that committee. This budget calls for \$3,200, of which \$1,760 is for ten bands of twenty men each, to head each of the ten divisions in the parade, and a band of fifty pieces for the Auditorium in the evening, expenses of \$150 for the literary exercises, \$250 for printing, regalia and incidentals, and an appropriation of \$1,000 for a magnificent float, typifying Labor in all its wonderful activities. Delegates and others interested are requested to submit their ideas for the decoration of this float to the Committee of Arrangements, which will meet Wednesday evening, July 15th, for the purpose of considering all matters of interest in the hands of the committee.

Discussion was had concerning a request of a well-known union label concern to be permitted to have a float in the parade, which led to a general debate as to the character of displays to be allowed in the parade. The general sentiment of the meeting was not to change the policy already adopted, but that details would have to be left to the judgment of the Committee of Arrangements, as well as the Committee on Floats, which committees, no doubt would be guided by the general opinion manifest among the delegates on the subject.

To hasten the work of all the unions, it was moved, seconded and carried, that hereafter the Joint Labor Day Committee will meet every Saturday evening at 8 p. m. in San Francisco Labor Temple, and that from this time on all delegates are requested to attend these meetings, so that all necessary detail work may be carried out without any confusion or delay.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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